

HOME RULE A STEP TO BRITISH FEDERATION

Winston Churchill Outlines the Measure in His Bel-
fast Speech.

HOWLING MOBS; NO RIOTING

Smoking Rain and Thousands of Troops
in the Orange Rush—Whacked
by a Suffragette.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BELFAST, Feb. 8.—Winston Churchill has come and gone with his body intact after making his advertised home rule speech in a hall on the football field in an orange rush. There were no hostile demonstrations in this assembly except a few suffragettes, whose interruptions on account of their personal dislike of Mr. Churchill were suppressed by the police.

Mrs. Churchill accompanied her husband and remained by his side all day. The only actual violence Mr. Churchill suffered during the day was late this evening upon his return to Stranraer, Scotland. According to despatches received here a suffragette approached him as he landed and whacked him in the face with a flag of her organization, saving as she did so, "That's for you, Mr. Churchill." The crowd roared the woman, but Mr. Churchill shouted out not to hurt her.

So far as Belfast is concerned the predictions of bloodshed which had caused the Government to quarter 5,000 troops in Belfast were not fulfilled. The Orange workmen paraded the streets in front of the hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Churchill were stopping both before and after the delivery of his speech, carrying an effigy of the First Lord of the Admiralty and singing British songs, but they did not come in contact with the nationalists. These also paraded and chanted enthusiastically and sang "The Boys of Wexford" and other nationalist songs.

There were some hostile demonstrations at Larnie when Mr. Churchill arrived there in the morning and again when he left that place on the steamer to-night, but no serious trouble. The first Lord and his wife were hoisted on several occasions, but when a mob attempted to overturn the motorcar in which Mr. Churchill and his wife were going to Celtic Park the police and detectives who accompanied the cabinet member in other automobiles rushed up and quickly dispersed the mob.

A drizzling rain fell throughout the day and the presence of troops and the number of over five thousand and the disposition of the people to heed the advice of the Protestant and Catholic clergy and refrain from any hostile acts prevented disorder, much to the relief of the Government and the Unionists, who were badly frightened over the prospect of a tragic outcome of the affair.

John Redmond and others spoke after Mr. Churchill, who outlined the Government's home rule bill. The leading features of this bill have already been pointed out. It provides for an Irish Parliament with control of the finances, but the system used must be consistent with the financial system of Great Britain. No money can be voted for religious purposes and the military will still remain in control of the imperial Government.

The Irish representation at Westminster will be reduced and the Irish Parliament will fairly represent the minority as well as the majority in Ireland. The Crown reserves the right to refuse its assent to any unjust law passed by the Irish Parliament and the Privy Council will be able to declare void any legislation which goes beyond the limits of the home rule bill. The Imperial Government will continue to carry out the provisions of the land purchase and old age pension laws.

At the close of the proceedings at Celtic Park the national anthem was sung and Mr. and Mrs. Churchill drove to the special train which carried them to Larnie, where they boarded a steamer for home to-night.

Mr. Churchill was again hoisted by a big crowd at Larnie to-night, and there were reports of "You're worse than Redmond." The steamer was sent off with a tumult of cheers and hisses.

Mr. Churchill was greeted with demonstrations against home rule almost before he set foot on Irish soil. He came by way of Stranraer, Scotland, and he had the first taste of the activities of militant Orangemen when he reached Larnie Harbor, where he was greeted by a great placard reading:

"We won't have home rule! Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right."

At Larnie, as Mr. Churchill boarded a train for Belfast, the crowd sang "Rule Britannia." The whole route to Belfast was placarded with Unionist mottoes.

Mr. Churchill arrived here at 8:40 A. M. It was raining heavily at the time. A great crowd of factory hands on their way to work started the first trouble. As soon as Mr. Churchill had reached his automobile the crowd hustled the car. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Churchill made his way to the Grand Central Hotel.

On the way to the hotel other crowds gathered and there was much booing, mixed with Unionist cheers, for Ulster. A hundred factory hands decided that they would not go to work to-day, and they paraded outside Mr. Churchill's hotel.

The crowd soon became bigger, and it was discovered that it was carrying an effigy of the First Lord of the Admiralty on a long pole. The crowd sang "God Save the King" and gave lusty shouts, among which were, "We won't have home rule! Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right." After a time the police arrived at the hotel and dispersed the crowd. Groups of people later formed into processions and paraded up and down the streets of the city waving Union Jacks.

Lord Birkenhead, the chairman of the home rule meeting, John Redmond and other Liberal and Nationalist leaders met Mr. Churchill at the hotel, and after breakfast a conference was held to complete the arrangements for the day. Crowds continued to gather in the streets outside. Mr. Churchill was admitted to the hotel without producing credentials.

During the conference the crowds could be heard still singing the British anthem. The police repeatedly urged the people to disperse in an orderly manner. They did so peacefully at first, but new crowds continued to gather and paraded through the streets cheering and carrying Orange banners, Union Jacks and placards with Unionist inscriptions.

The main thoroughfares leading to the city were also jammed with people. Many were on hand merely to "see the show" and contentedly munched their lunches as they held their places along



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the curb and waited for something to turn up. The excitement, however, was intense, and Mr. Smith, the Police Commissioner, said only a miracle could prevent a conflagration. He declared at this time that he was not to hesitate about ordering the police to shoot.

The force which guarded the way to Celtic Park was lined over the entire route from Mr. Churchill's hotel to the meeting place. Dragon guards were sent to their posts in the danger zone at 10 o'clock in the morning. There were 5,000 infantry, 200 dragoons and 1,000 policemen guarding the route as Mr. Churchill was about to start for Celtic Park.

A howling mob which surrounded Mr. Churchill's hotel showed no sign of quieting down. Sir Edward Carson, Lord Londonderry and other Unionist leaders assembled in the Ulster Club opposite the hotel watching the demonstration. Nationalist mill hands began to throw up work for the day and paraded Falla Road singing "The Boys of Wexford" and other nationalist songs. The Orangemen in Queen's Island shipyard also stopped work and went to other factories, where they insisted that the employees join in the demonstration.

Wild cheers and hoots were heard as Mr. and Mrs. Churchill left the hotel to enter their automobile. It was when they were opposite the Provincial Bank that a mob made an attempt to overturn the car in which they were riding. The police repulsed the rioters with a vigorous charge.

The heavy rain falling through the morning made a bog of Celtic Park, where the home rule meeting was held. Extra supports were placed under the great tent to make it more secure. Because of threats that an attempt might be made to demolish the tent extra police guards were sent. Five thousand persons packed its floor space. In many places the rain poured in. There was great enthusiasm when Mr. Churchill put in an appearance, and when he began his speech he was cheered for a long time. The crowd at the park was chiefly Nationalist in character and Mr. Churchill at the outset of his speech caught them by appealing to both the loyalty and the self-interest of the Irish people to support the Government policy.

He attacked the present Government methods of Great Britain, saying that Parliament was not sufficiently representative of the local and provincial life of the nation. He commented on the fact that England's two rivals for commercial supremacy, the United States and Germany, are administered respectively by forty-six and twenty-three separate legislative bodies.

In order to keep pace with the world movement, he said, he considered it vitally necessary for England to learn how to combine the fullest expressions of national and local aspirations and aspirations of imperial unity. Home rule for Ireland, he said, he regarded as the first milestone along the road to the eventual unity of the English speaking race.

Mr. Churchill complained that the hostile attitude of Irishmen across the sea had on more than one occasion been responsible for deflecting a policy favorable to Irish self-government by other governments, a reference to the Gladstone plans which was widely applauded.

"At the present time," he continued, "the greatest opposition to American friendship comes from the Irish non-residents of the United States. I am confident that home rule will change this."

The Government's home rule bill, the speaker said, would fit into a general scheme of parliamentary devolution leading ultimately to the federation of the empire. That was the only way to free the House of Commons from its present congestion.

Without closely particularizing the terms of the bill which is to be brought in by the Government next month, Mr. Churchill said that the Irish Parliament and Senate would fairly represent the minority as well as the majority of the people of Ireland. He went on:

"The Crown will be in a position to refuse its assent to any unjust law, and the Imperial Parliament will be able to repeal any such law. Religious freedom will be secured. The Privy Council will be able to declare void any law which goes beyond the limits of the home rule bill. The military will remain under the control of the Imperial Government."

The financial proposals of the bill will give a fair start to the Irish Government and it will not be possible that insidious taxes can be placed upon Ulster. The Irish Parliament, however, will have real control of its finances, but the system used must be consistent with the financial system of the United Kingdom.

"The Imperial Government will continue to carry out the land purchase and old age pension schemes. The Irish representation at Westminster will be reduced."

Mr. Churchill said that the Government was prepared to fight the bill through Parliament, and he asked for the support of the Unionists. On the subject of finance he explained that under the present system Ireland was entitled to a subsidy of \$10,000,000 a year from Great Britain, and this would be increased largely through the maturing of existing legislative obligations. The Government would approach the question in the desire to achieve a good settlement, and would provide for prosperity, both social and economic. Home rule would give the Irish Parliament, he said, really responsible control in finance, and it would have complete control of large areas of taxation, and the power within reasonably wide limits to supplement its income by new taxes.

John Redmond in a very brief speech endorsed Churchill's position on behalf of the Nationalists. He said:

"We do not dispute that the Imperial Government has supreme power to limit the action of the proposed parliament, but it must be understood now that there never has been any intention on the part of Nationalists of opposing Ulster residents."

The railway line from Larnie to Belfast over which the Churchills travelled was guarded for the entire distance of twenty-eight miles all through the night by the police to prevent any attempt to wreck the train.

Sir Edward Carson, who is the head of the Ulster Unionists, addressed an assembly of thousands from the steps of the Ulster Club. He congratulated the people on their orderly conduct and declared that the people of Ulster will never accept home rule. "We shall fight rather than that," he declared, "and sometimes shall make our way."

Belfast is quiet to-night. The streets of the rival organizations, the Nationalists and the Orangemen, are crowded with the respective partisans, who are having a high jubilation. The Orangemen are burning effigies of Churchill, while the Nationalists are doing similar work to representations of the Marquis of Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson. Neither side has invaded the district of the other.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Churchill's outline of the proposed home rule bill is attacked by the Unionist press this morning, especially on the ground of its injustice to English taxpayers, who are condemned to pay the price while Ireland calls the tune. This is done, it is alleged by some of the papers, with a view to placating Patrick Ford and his fellow Fenians. The financial features of the proposed bill are declared to be so flagrantly and palpably unjust that they suggest that the Government is riding for a fall.

Mr. Churchill did not clear up the question of the excise customs, and the vagueness of this and other details are held by the Unionist newspapers to prove that the bill has not yet been definitely decided on.

The Government press enthusiastically applauds the general statesmanship of the measure. The papers say that the justice of the financial arrangement will recommend it to every home ruler, pointing out that so long as autonomy is denied to Ireland England will have to meet every penny of the Irish deficit.

STAND OUT FOR TITLES.

Manchus Delay Settlement in China
Amazon in the Arms.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 8.—The only thing that now prevents a settlement of the abdication of the Throne and the passing out of the Manchus from the government of China is a dispute over hereditary titles. This and this alone is postponing a settlement.

The nobles are insisting that these titles remain hereditary. The republicans absolutely refuse to agree to this. The republicans occupied to-day Hangchow, the town where a large body of Chang Hsun's troops were in a strong position. Chang Hsun and his troops are in full retreat. They are headed for the north. The imperial troops suffered severely in the battle which preceded the occupation of the town by the republicans.

Chang Hsun now declares his adhesion to the republic. He has sent envoys to the republicans at Nankin to treat for conditions of surrender.

It is stated here that a corps of 300 amazons was engaged in the previous battle between the republicans and the imperialists. Many of the women were killed. Several coffins containing the bodies of amazons have been brought into Shanghai, where they will receive a public funeral.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 8.—Angered because their pay was not forthcoming, the troops at Fuchow mutinied to-day and looted the native quarter. Foreigners were not molested, and only Chinese property was taken.

ALAS! THE POOR BALLET GIRL.

Even Her Diamond Ring Is Stolen After Her Strike for a Living Wage.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Mlle. Sirel, a ballet girl at the opera who was prominent in the recent strike for an increase of salary, drove to the police station in her automobile to-night and hysterically lodged a complaint against some unknown persons of having stolen a diamond ring from her worth 10,000 francs, or \$2,000.

The ballet girls complained at the time of the strike that their wages averaged about \$50 a month.

FRANCO-CUBAN LOAN FUSS.

Credit Foncier Shuns Publicity Recall of Minister No Sure.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The efforts of the Credit Foncier of Cuba remain in statu quo. The Banque Continentale, which is issuing the Cuban bonds, does not seem anxious for publicity. The SUN correspondent on calling at the head offices of the bank was unable to find any responsible person to interview.

Señor Collazo, the Cuban Minister to France, told the correspondent that the Credit Foncier of Cuba was entirely a private corporation with a sixty year concession to issue stock.

The differences between France and Cuba over the indemnity question were in a fair way of reaching a solution when M. Demour intervened on Saturday with his interpellation of the Government as to the status of the French claims. This was interpreted in Cuba as an undue act of pressure by France.

The recall of M. Souchat, the French Minister to Cuba, was entirely an administrative measure by the French foreign minister and was not due, as M. Demour said, to Cuba's attitude on the French claims.

Relief for Cullera Victims.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The Minister of Finance has drawn up a bill to give financial aid to the relatives of the men who were murdered at Cullera some time ago. The murders brought about the recent Government crisis after the King had pardoned the only men condemned to execution for the crimes.

King Frederick Recovering.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 8.—The condition of King Frederick was reported to-day as much improved. The physicians in attendance say that the area of inflammation in the lungs is rapidly diminishing and that the entire malady is yielding to treatment.

HALDANE'S BERLIN VISIT.

British Cabinet Minister Says It's Not Political—German Paper Says It Is.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Viscount Haldane, the British Secretary of War, and Sir Ernest Cassel arrived here from London to-day. The *Zeitung am Mittag* has been informed by a diplomatist that the visit of Lord Haldane is at the wish and with the consent of the Kaiser. Lord Haldane, it was said, will discuss with the Emperor naval and military matters and also the question of Germany of Walvisch Bay in Africa and the future of Zanzibar.

When Lord Haldane arrived here to-day from London he denied that his visit had any political significance. This declaration is not taken too literally. The visit of Viscount Haldane has awakened an astonishing amount of interest. His denial this morning that any political significance could be attached to his trip here is not believed, although it had a temporary depressing effect on the Bourse. There are any number of surmises as to the object of the British War Secretary's visit beyond the fact that he will see Herr von Helldorf, the Imperial Chancellor, and will have with him to-day at the British embassy.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Foreign Office has issued a statement in regard to the visit of Viscount Haldane, the War Secretary, to Berlin which says: "Lord Haldane, as president of the Royal Commission on University Education has gone with his brother, John Scott Haldane, F. R. S., to specially investigate scientific education in the German universities. But doubtless there will be general conversations with leading Germans on the political situation and the relations of England and Germany."

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The object of Viscount Haldane's visit to Berlin perplexes the French press. The Government organs afford indifference as to the visit, while the anti-Government papers cry out that it means the end of the entente cordiale and that this is the result of former Premier Caillaux's regime and the blundering of the Moroccan affairs which caused the fall of his Cabinet.

The Socialist papers find consolation over the fact that the nightmare of the Agadir incident has vanished. Walvisch Bay is a harbor on the southwest coast of Africa in about latitude 22 degrees 52 minutes south. It gives its name to a small coast division annexed to Cape Colony. It is surrounded on the land side by German territory. Germany may be part of the compensation for France's protectorate over Morocco. Its area is about 10 square miles and it has a population of 1,000 people, 145 of whom were whites.

Zanzibar is a sultanate of eastern Africa comprising the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and with nominal authority extending over the coast land of the East Africa Protectorate. The Maderista troops sent to Juarez after the riots last week were ordered this afternoon to entrain south for Casas Grandes to help restore order. Telegraphic advices came that Federal soldiers were being sent to replace them to garrison Juarez.

PROFESSORS AT COURT.

Exchange and Roosevelt Lecturers Commanded to the Kaiser's Ball.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The American exchange and Roosevelt lecturers were invited to the last of the court balls last night. This is regarded as compensation for being omitted from the recent drawing room, which was due to the fact that since the incident between Prof. Munsterberg and Prof. Smith last year American professors have been treated as academic personages who have nothing to do with the court and diplomacy.

The Kaiser by inviting the American professors to the ball last night disposed of another exchange professor incident. This, at least, is the view held here. The Americans were invited last night by special command.

The American exchange professor is Dr. Theobald Smith of Harvard and the Roosevelt professor is Dr. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Edward J. James, president of the University of Wisconsin, was also invited. They were all presented to the Emperor and the Empress, as was also Mrs. Reinsch. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. James were not able to attend.

RUIN IN SPANISH FLOODS.

Rivers Rolling Down Corpses and Debris to the Sea—Vast Loss in Salt.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The people of the town of San Lúcar have been made destitute by the floods. Fishermen have raided the baker shops.

At San Fernando the salt works with the supply of salt for half of Spain have been wrecked. At other places quays and wharves have been destroyed. The harbor of San Maria is blocked with sand from the Guadalete River to the Jela Cristina. A cyclone caused a panic at the Chiplana station. At Espora a church was ruined.

LISBON, Feb. 8.—The River Tagus is carrying seaward corpses and merchandise of all kinds. Many barges which were anchored in the Tagus were sunk at the first onrush of the flood, and others were swept away with a great mass of debris from the upper part of the river, including uprooted trees and the bodies of cattle and live stock. Crops throughout the flooded district are ruined.

The Chamber to-day voted \$500,000 to aid victims of the disaster.

ENGLAND TAXES U. S. CONCERN.

American Thread Co. of New Jersey Under \$300,000 Levy.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Appeal Court dismissed to-day the appeal of the American Thread Company against the income tax which had been levied on its property. The court gave the opinion that there was evidence which justified the Income Tax Commissioners in their conclusion that the head and seat and the directing powers of the company are in England. This the company denied.

In February of last year the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice decided that the American Thread Company was liable to an income tax in England. The decision was given on an appeal against the action of the Inland Revenue Commissioners at Manchester in making an assessment of \$300,000 (45,000,000 francs) on the profits of the company. The American Thread Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and the company has an office in Boston and mills in Fall River and Holyoke, Mass., Westley, B. L. and Wilmington and Glasgow, Conn.

Earthquake in Martinique.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PORT OF FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 8.—The island was shaken by an earthquake shortly before 4 o'clock this morning. So far as is known there was no damage.

Shuster to Sail Saturday.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—W. Morgan Shuster, the deposed American Treasurer-General of Persia, will sail for the United States on February 10.

OROZCO REFUSES TO BE WAR GOVERNOR

Says He's Still Loyal to President Madero—Asks Chance for Gonzales.

REBELS IN MANY NEW PLACES

Fight From Mexico Goes On—Troops May Pass Through United States Territory.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

EL PASO, Feb. 8.—Pascual Orozco refused the Governorship of Chihuahua to-day after the State Legislature had elected him, but he protests his loyalty. It is said he declined the Governorship partly because the Legislature declined to endorse Madero; also because he believed the constitutional Governor, Abram Gonzalez, should first have a chance to restore order or at least have some say in the matter.

Gonzales, who wired yesterday that he was coming to Juarez by way of Eagle Pass and would then go to Chihuahua from Juarez, decided yesterday afternoon to go on a handcar to Chihuahua direct from Jimenez, where he was forced to stop on his way from the national capital because of burned bridges. Gonzales is expected to reach Chihuahua to-night to consult with Orozco and the State Legislature. It may be that he will arrange to secure a further leave of absence so that he may continue in the Madero Cabinet as Minister of Gobernacion and that Orozco will take the acting Governorship, to which he has been elected.

Orozco is sending troops into the country west of Chihuahua to attempt to disperse the bands of armed men in the field in the name of Vasquez Gomez. The most troublesome of these bands is the one headed by Braulio Hernandez, ex-Secretary of State of Chihuahua.

Prominent families are still fleeing from Chihuahua to El Paso and Chinese through northern Mexico are fleeing in fear of a repetition of the slaughter that occurred in Torreón during the taking of the town by Maderistas a year ago.

Efforts are being made by officials in Juarez who are loyal to Madero to restore the towns of Casas Grandes, Asencion, Pearson, Madera and other places south of here to the Madero belt. A peace committee is now in that section attempting to get the rebels to lay down their arms, and renounce Gomez in whose interests they started the trouble.

Railroad communication on the National line between El Paso and Chihuahua is still open, but for daylight trains only. The tracks south of Chihuahua are cut. The Mexican Northwestern between Juarez and Chihuahua is still out of operation.

The Maderista troops sent to Juarez after the riots last week were ordered this afternoon to entrain south for Casas Grandes to help restore order. Telegraphic advices came that Federal soldiers were being sent to replace them to garrison Juarez.

The United States customs officials in El Paso received a telegram to-day from Franklin MaVezah, Secretary of the Treasury, saying that the State Department had given authority for Mexican Federal troops to come through United States territory from Eagle Pass to Juarez. The soldiers' arms will be taken from them at Eagle Pass and transported in a baggage car to El Paso.

EAGLE PASS, Feb. 8.—Practically all the country districts of the State of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Durango are now in a state of revolt against Madero, according to the statements of arrivals at the Treasury, saying that the State Department has given authority for Mexican Federal troops to come through United States territory from Eagle Pass to Juarez. The soldiers' arms will be taken from them at Eagle Pass and transported in a baggage car to El Paso.

While the outrages up to this time are confined chiefly to the rural communities and ranches, much uneasiness is felt as to the progress of the revolution. The outrages are adopted to put down the state of anarchy that now exists over a wide area of the country. Federal troops are being moved rapidly into the affected districts.

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and many well informed people believe that order will soon be restored. The revolt is confined chiefly to the irresponsible class led by a few agitators, and but few men of the middle and higher element are identified with it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Many disorders in Mexican towns which have hitherto been quiet were reported to the State Department to-day. The most alarming situation is reported at Santa Rosalia, where 1,500 insurgents are under arms and threatening deeds of lawlessness. Also reported in Vera Cruz, Michoacan and Hidalgo. Trouble is reported at Matamoros, across the Rio Grande from Brownsville.

The rapid increase in the centres of dissatisfaction is causing considerable apprehension at Mexico City. Reports received at the State Department indicate that the whole attention of the Government is being concentrated upon the disorderly state of the country and disension has already appeared among the leaders as to the proper course to be pursued. Opposition to President Madero has openly appeared within the administration.

The War Department received confirmation of previous reports on the Mexican situation from a military expert who has had opportunities to study the situation on the ground.

TURKEY IRRITATES GREECE.

Bulgarian Bomb Factory Explodes and Kills Four People.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
ATHENS, Feb. 8.—There is much indignation here over the Turkish Government's interference which prevented the Ecumenical Patriarch from visiting Greece.

News has been received here that at Sintiminas, in Novi Bazar, a Bulgarian bomb factory exploded yesterday. Four persons were killed and seven were injured.

International Hunting Party.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
MADRID, Feb. 8.—It is reported that King Alfonso will meet President Fallieres of France in a shooting match at Biarritz in July. The return of the King to the capital has been delayed by the floods.

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